

LEGISLATOR IS MEAN ENOUGH TO CHARGE PAPERS WITH GRAFTING

Bill by Mr. Montoya of Bernallillo Causes Spirited Debate in House but Finally Gets Through.

SPEAKER COMES OUT AS TRUE FRIEND OF PRESS

Senate Passes Measure to Place the Management of State Library in Hands of Supreme Court.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Santa Fe, Feb. 2.—Four bills were passed by the house this afternoon and eleven by the senate, but they were merely bills introduced by members of the house that passed them, and therefore must pass the other house before they can be enacted into law.

The bills passed by the house were: H. B. 20, by Mr. Black, Amending section 1, chapter 26, laws of 1905, relating to the sale of a portion of stocks of merchandise out of the regular course of trade.

H. B. 58, by Mr. Davies, by request, relating to appeals from justice courts in criminal cases. Passed by a vote of 43 to 2.

H. B. 75, by Mr. Skidmore, Requiring railroads to equip locomotives with headlights. Passed unanimously.

H. B. 77, by Mr. Montoya, Amending section 1, chapter 26, laws of 1905, providing for the publication of delinquent tax lists in both English and Spanish in four successive issues. This measure provoked a spirited debate. Mr. Mullens asserted that it would entail an expenditure of \$40,000 annually. Mr. Swan referred to the bill as a "newspaper graft."

Mr. Fleming opposed the bill because there is no Spanish paper in Santa Fe. Mr. Montoya explained in explaining his vote, and declared that it is a matter of justice to delinquent taxpayers that they should receive proper notice of their delinquency.

The house tabled the following bills: H. B. 44, by Mr. Skeen, Amending section 1, chapter 56 of the laws of 1912, relating to service of process in civil cases.

H. B. 48, by Mr. Skeen, Amending sections 2336 and 2337 of the compiled laws of 1897, relative to the taking of depositions in civil cases.

Action on house bill 31, by Mr. Taylor, an act to amend sections 2362 and 2363 of the compiled laws of 1907, relative to renewal of chattel mortgages, was postponed until tomorrow.

House bill 59, by Mr. Gonzalez, an act providing for the establishment of "no fence" precincts, was recommitted to the committee on livestock.

House bill No. 104, by Messrs. Gonzalez and Robinson, to amend sections 2267 of the compiled laws of 1897, providing for the waiving of juries in certain cases, was recommitted to the committee on judiciary.

House bill No. 107, as well as senate bills Nos. 11, 33 and 43, which were on the calendar, went over until printed copies could be received.

House bill 59, the Gonzalez "fence" bill, had practically passed the house when a wave of opposition swept over that body, and member after member changed his vote, so that finally the measure was saved only by recommending it.

Senate Bills Passed.
The following senate bills were passed: S. B. 67, by Messrs. Hild and Holt, providing for election of a school bond issues, was passed with a few slight amendments by a unanimous vote.

S. B. 56, by Mr. Laughren, passed as amended, providing for the government of the state law library, placing it in the custody of the state supreme court, which, instead of the governor, is to appoint the librarian. The court is also to fix the salary of the librarian. The amendment provides for an assistant librarian and for a surety bond of \$2,000, the premium to be paid by the state.

Mr. Walton opposed the bill, declaring it a transparent political measure to deprive the governor of one of his prerogatives. Mr. Cramp-ton defended the bill, virtuously denying political animus and asserting that in most other states the state law libraries are under the supervision of the supreme courts, as this is the

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Feb. 2.—New Mexico: Snow or rain Wednesday; Thursday cloudy.

most logical provision. The vote on the measure was 14 to 5.

It will be remembered that Governor McDonald had appointed ex-Governor W. T. Thornton state librarian, but the senate refused to confirm him and Mrs. L. C. Armitage, who held the position under the territorial form of government, remained librarian. Thornton inaugurated a contest on the ground that under the common law a woman could not hold a political position, but the state supreme court ruled against him.

S. B. 24, by Mr. Navarro, an act to protect religious and fraternal associations against libel, was passed by a vote of 17 to 2.

S. B. 58, by Mr. Hinkle, changing the common law rule relating to contempt proceedings, passed unanimously.

S. B. 61, by Mr. Hild, amending section 24, chapter 73, laws of 1905, providing that no dividends shall be paid by corporations except out of the surplus or profits, passed unanimously as amended.

S. B. 64, by Mr. Holt, relative to the service of writs of venire, passed unanimously as amended.

S. B. 65, by Mr. Holt, relative to the recording of seals, passed unanimously.

S. B. 66, by Mr. Hild, prohibiting the unlawful appropriation of electric current, gas, water, etc., passed unanimously.

S. B. 68, by Messrs. Holt and Hild, relating to condemnation proceedings by municipalities, passed unanimously by amendment.

S. B. 69, by Mr. Hild, relating to exemptions on property subject to Lindorff's lien, passed by a vote of 17 to 2.

S. B. 75, by the committee on education, amending chapter 51 of the laws of 1912, extending minimum school terms from five to seven months, passed unanimously.

Action on senate substitute for S. B. 11, by Mr. Sulzer, defining peddlers, was deferred until tomorrow.

The committee on livestock reported favorably senate joint memorial No. 1, asking congress to appropriate \$200,000 for exterminating carnivorous wild animals, and senate bill 29 by Mr. Pankey, reducing the maximum of the tax levy for the cattle sanitary fund. Both measures will be passed tomorrow.

House bill No. 1, by Mr. Montoya, amending section 1, chapter 26, laws of 1905, relating to the publication of delinquent tax lists in both English and Spanish in four successive issues. This measure provoked a spirited debate. Mr. Mullens asserted that it would entail an expenditure of \$40,000 annually. Mr. Swan referred to the bill as a "newspaper graft."

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VILLA FORCES TAKE SAN LUIS POTOSI AFTER A SHORT FIGHT

Capture of Important Railroad Junction Marks Distinct Advance in March to Mexican Capital.

BENAVIDES IN CHARGE OF CARRANZA GARRISON

Urbina With 5,000 Men Now in Possession of City; Washington Hears Things Are Quiet in Mexico City.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., Feb. 2.—Official messengers received late today in El Paso word of the capture yesterday by the Villa forces of the capital of San Luis Potosi in south central Mexico. The city is an important railroad junction. The capture is the first step in Villa's movement from Aguas Calientes to the Atlantic port of Tampico, capture of which would afford him a seaport, which he now lacks.

The defeated commander of the Carranza garrison was Gen. Eugenio Benavides, the former Villa brigade commander, who deserted him at the time of the flight from Mexico City. Provisional President Gutierrez. The Villa force was led by General Urbina. A large number of prisoners and munitions of war were captured.

General Urbina does not desire any reinforcements. He says that he has sufficient forces to take easily the port of Tampico by joining with two other columns in the vicinity.

It was announced also that railroad traffic for freight and passengers had been opened between San Luis Potosi and El Paso by way of Aguas Calientes.

Urbina's column is the vanguard of the army.

Washington, Feb. 2.—General Villa telegraphed the convention agency here tonight that General Tomas Urbina captured San Luis Potosi yesterday and was in full control of the city and vicinity. Urbina's column is supposed to be the vanguard of the Villa forces marching on Tampico.

No details of the taking of San Luis Potosi were given in the dispatch though it was intimated that the Carranza garrison had evacuated without a fight. General Urbina's force numbered about 5,000 men.

Department reports said comparative quiet prevailed at the capital.

Several of Carranza's department officers had arrived from Vera Cruz, it was reported, and were conferred seriously the removal to Vera Cruz of everything pertaining to their departments, all government offices, including the foreign office to be administered from the capital.

Street car service in the capital had been interfered with on account of the fact that the Zapata forces had taken many of the cars and still had them in their possession.

General Carranza, Carranza leader, who had been in military command of Mexico City, the report said, has gone to Vera Cruz to confer with Carranza and during his absence Gen. Benjamin Hill, recently in command of the Carranza forces at Naco, Sonora, was ruling the city.

All persons, except foreigners and city coachmen, who own more than one horse have been ordered by the military authorities of the capital to sell one-half of them to the government on pain of confiscation.

U. S. TROOPS MAY BE RUSSIED
TO EAGLE PASS BORDER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Feb. 2.—Extraordinary efforts were exerted today and tonight by administration leaders of the senate to save the government ship purchase bill from threatened defeat or postponement to a pigeon hole for this session of congress.

Up to a late hour tonight, with the democratic majority still struggling over the legislative dilemma, nothing but tentative plans of procedure have been disclosed. The plans included propositions for revision of the pending bill to draw support from progressive-republican senators and proposals designed to win back at least six of the seven democrats who joined with the republicans yesterday in an effort to send the measure back to the committee.

Many conferences were held. President Wilson conferred with several progressive-republican senators, the democratic majority considered methods of procedure to retain control by the senate, and the seven recalcitrant democrats conferred among themselves with a view to purpose of standing firm.

As a result of this complicated situation, the democratic conference appointed a special committee, Senators Fletcher, Simmons and Martin, to conduct negotiations with a view to ascertaining what support could be gained for the bill and upon what points of revision. This special committee was prepared to report at 10 o'clock tonight and holds out hope to their colleagues that ultimate success would be theirs.

Feeling Out Reactions.
Revolving democrats, Senators Rankin, Clark, Calkins, Hardwick, Hitchcock, O'Gorman and Vandenberg, were approached by the caucus committee several times during the day and asked for a stipulation of terms on which they might reconsider their attitude. With a reservation that it might first be due to reflectors and 73 men in the Zapata ranks are said to have been killed. The constitutional losses are reported to have been insignificant.

The scarcity of food in the capital has brought about an acute situation. The chamber of commerce has collected \$600,000 as part of a fund of \$1,000,000 which will be used in the purchase of provisions to be sold to the poor.

CHARGED WITH PLOTTING
AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Brownsville, Tex., Feb. 2.—Basilio Ramos, a Mexican, was arrested here by officers of the department of justice and is held with others on a charge of plotting against the United States in inciting an expedition among several races who are extensively represented in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Federal officials say that the men under arrest were interesting Mexicans, Japanese and other aliens in the movement, the details of which were not made public.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN
MEXICO CITY SUBURBS

Mexico City, Feb. 2.—Severe fighting took place today in the suburb of Tacubaya, near Chapultepec castle, and Xochimilco. The forces of Emiliano Zapata everywhere were driven back with losses. Eleven officers and 73 men in the Zapata ranks are said to have been killed. The constitutional losses are reported to have been insignificant.

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ADMINISTRATION WORKS HARD TO SAVE SHIP BILL FROM FAILURE

Appeals Are Made to Progressive Republicans to Assist Democratic Majority Out of Tangle.

PARTY WHIP HAS NO TERRORS FOR BOLTERS

Opposition Leaders Say Measure Is Dead Beyond Hope of Resurrection During Present Session.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Feb. 2.—In addition to discussing the situation with Senator Fletcher and Senator Fletcher, President Wilson sought to learn the positions of Senator Poincote, progressive, and Senator Clapp, progressive-republican. The president with Senator Poincote, however, was cancelled later and he was understood to be definitely aligned against the administration on the bill.

Senator Clapp went to the White House in response to an invitation but frankly reminded the president that he had recently made a speech opposing executive interference with congress.

Thereupon the president said that under the circumstances perhaps the shipping bill had better not be taken up by them.

The question was discussed briefly, however.

Senator Clapp refused to talk about the bill, but at the White House, it was said that there was no unpleasantness with the armed services, which was adopted by administration democrats in caucus today to break down the opposition to the government ship purchase bill.

The program included parliamentary unpleasantries which will be started tomorrow afternoon in the senate, and according to leaders of the party, is calculated to bring support for the measure to the democratic majority.

After reaching an agreement the caucus adopted a resolution pledging every member to active support of the measure.

Secretary Kern, chairman of the caucus, announced that secretaries of the caucus will be sent up to the senate to make the plan public might mean its frustration.

Later it was learned that when the Clarke motion to recommend a caucus up, Senator Fletcher will move as an amendment that the committee report back within forty-eight hours and that an amendment be included which would not commit the government to a permanent policy.

The proposed shipping enterprise and that the time limit for the undertaking be fixed.

This, it was said, would be fixed either at eighteen months or two years.

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FOODSTUFFS FOR GERMANY ARE TO BE SEIZED BY GREAT BRITAIN

Action of Teutonic Government in Commandeering Flour Is Excuse Given for Unusual Policy.

WILHELMINA'S CARGO TO BE AN EXCEPTION

England to Pay for Confiscated Goods in One Case Only and Release Ship After Unloading.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Feb. 2.—Ambassador Page at London cabled the state department today that the British fleet had been ordered to treat cargoes of grain and flour destined for Germany or Austria as conditional contraband, subject to seizure and confiscation.

This step, the ambassador explained, followed the announcement that the German government had decreed confiscation of all grain and flour to conserve the nation's food supply.

Since the publication of the German order the ambassador here, Count von Bernstorff, personally has assured the American government that no foodstuffs imported from the United States or neutral countries would be subject to seizure and through press dispatches has announced the issuance of a modifying decree making such exemptions by the German government.

Ambassador Page said the British government had informed him that because the steamship *Wilhelmina*, now bound from New York to Hamburg with grain and other food, had sailed before the exception of the German decree an inspection would be made in her case.

The vessel would be seized, it was said, but she would be released and her cargo purchased at invoice price by the British government. Warnings were given, however, that other shipments hereafter of like character when destined for Germany directly or indirectly would be seized as well as the vessels carrying them without compensation being paid.

This announcement puts an entirely new complexion on the negotiations that have been in progress for some time in regard to the right of neutral states to ship food supplies to belligerent countries.

In the British note to Secretary Bryan regarding the *Dacia*, it was stated the conclusion had not been reached to interfere with such shipments provided they were intended for the non-combatant elements of the population and not for the army of a belligerent state with which England was at war. It was intimated then, however, that the exceptional conditions of the present war might warrant some such action as an act of retaliation.

The state department has not decided what shall be done in the matter and is considering carefully the whole subject.

To Close Railroad Offices.
New York, Feb. 2.—Local officials of the National Railways of Mexico have received word from Mexico City announcing that at the end of this month the traffic and soliciting agencies of the road in this city, Chicago and San Francisco are to be closed.

Branches at San Antonio, New Orleans and St. Louis are already closed. When this order becomes effective the company will come to have no agencies of this character in the United States.

Fatal to German Jurists.
Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 2. (Via Paris, 5:30 p. m.)—According to official statements given out in Berlin today, 1,274 German jurists have been killed in the great war. This total is made up of six professors, 275 judges, 240 lawyers, 334 assessors and 424 lawyers.

UPON CONFERENCE
DEPENDS FUTURE
OF RELIEF WORK

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Berlin, Feb. 2. (Via London, 12:35 a. m.)—The German relief committee of the American Relief Committee, which has arrived in Berlin for an important conference with the German government, so important are these negotiations that it may be said that upon them depends whether American relief measures in Europe can be continued or not.

With Mr. Hoover as Dr. Wyllie Rose and Ernest Bicknell, who have been investigating conditions in Belgium and eastern Poland on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Red Cross. These Americans are in Berlin to consider the establishment of a relief organization for Poland. A condition to the undertaking is the pledge of the German and Austrian governments not to regulation from the inhabitants any foodstuffs whatsoever for the use of the German and Austrian armies in Poland. There is good reason to believe these pledges will be given, but it is not the relief measures for Poland, as at present planned, will have to be abandoned.

NOT COMPATIBLE WITH THE PUBLIC INTEREST

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Feb. 2.—President Wilson advised the senate today that the secretary of state held that it would not be compatible with the public interest to make public responsibility to Germany in the United States and British governments regarding the latter action in declaring turpentine and resin contraband of war.

A resolution by Senator Hardwick of Georgia asking that this correspondence be furnished, if not incompatible with the public interest, was adopted recently by the senate.

Great Britain first announced that turpentine or resin, naval stores, and other products of the forest, when added to the list of contraband on the ground that they were used largely in the manufacture of munitions of war.

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